THE JOINT FORCE CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT (JFCA) STUDY (U)

and the development of

JOINT CAPABILITY AREAS (U)

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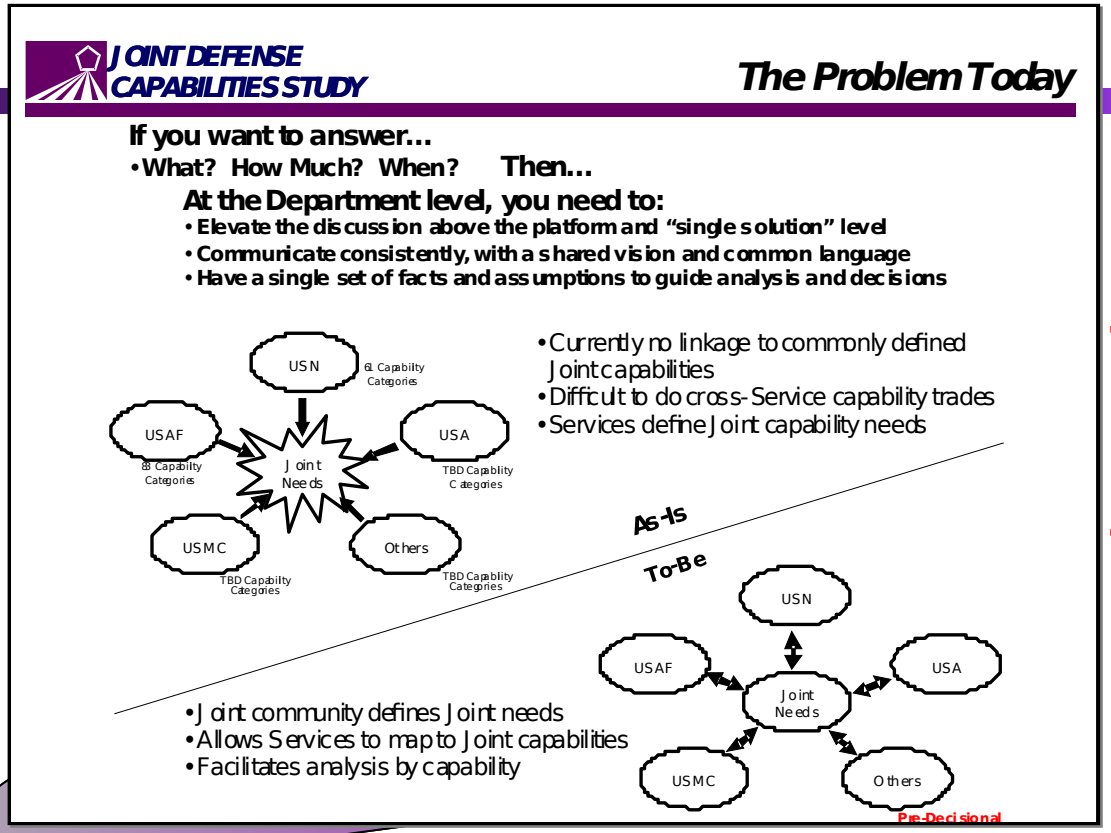
J-8, Forces Division
7 Mar 05

Purpose

- **Outbrief the OA-05 Joint Force Capabilities Assessment (JFCA) Study**
- **Propose the way ahead for the management, continued development, and implementation of Joint Capability Areas across the Department**

Other Intended Briefings
SLRG
SecDef
Propose as an SPC Topic

Background
Study Guidance



Joint Defense Capabilities Study

("The Aldridge Study") – Jan 04

FY 06-11 Strategic Planning Guidance (Mar 04)

OA-05 Study

Joint Force Capabilities Assessment (JFCA) Sub-Study language:
"identify, organize and prioritize capabilities required for the Defense Strategy." (S: 30 Jan 05)

Study Summary

- **JFCA Study has reached general agreement on high-level capability areas (Tier 1)**
- **Tier 1 definitions require further refinement**
- **Tier 2 categories and definitions need additional work**

We are at a *feasible starting point* for the initial use of the Joint Capability Areas.

Both Tier 1 definitions and Tier 2 categories and definitions will evolve through initial application and continued development.

What processes could a single capability structure serve?

OPERATIONAL PLANNING and EXECUTION	PLANNING, PROGRAMMING, BUDGETING &	CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT & ACQUISITION
GLOBAL FORCE MANAGEMENT (GFM)	GUIDANCE FRAMEWORK FOR STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS (SPG, JPG, ETC.)	JCIDS
JOINT FORCE PROVIDER (JFP)	FRAMEWORK TO EVALUATE RISK ACROSS ALL AREAS	TRANSFORMATION ROADMAPS
RFF/RFC DEVELOPMENT	ENHANCED PLANNING PROCESS (EPP)	JOINT FORCE STRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT
ADAPTIVE PLANNING	PROGRAM/BUDGET REVIEW	CAPABILITY ROADMAPS
JSCP CAPABILITY TABLE CATEGORIES	COCOM IPL ASSESSMENT	DEFENSE ACQUISITION BOARD PROCESS
		TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENT

DPS CAPABILITY TABLE CATEGORIES

ANALYTIC AGENDA

MONITOR/ASSESS EXECUTION

PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS OF DEFENSE BUDGET

MAP/ORGANIZE SERVICE/COCOM CBP ACTIVITIES

The Capabilities Enterprise
Mapping Related Efforts

ALDRIDGE STUDY

'IDA 10'

J8's FCB Capability Areas for IPLs

Joint Integrating Concepts (JICs)

J7's Range of Military Operations (ROMO)

OSD(P) "Postulated Blue Capabilities" for MCO-1

SPG 04

MCO-1 "Capabilities-to-Effects Crosswalk"

JFC Validation

IROCM

Stability Ops JOC

Korea SD/WD "Required Capabilities" from USFK

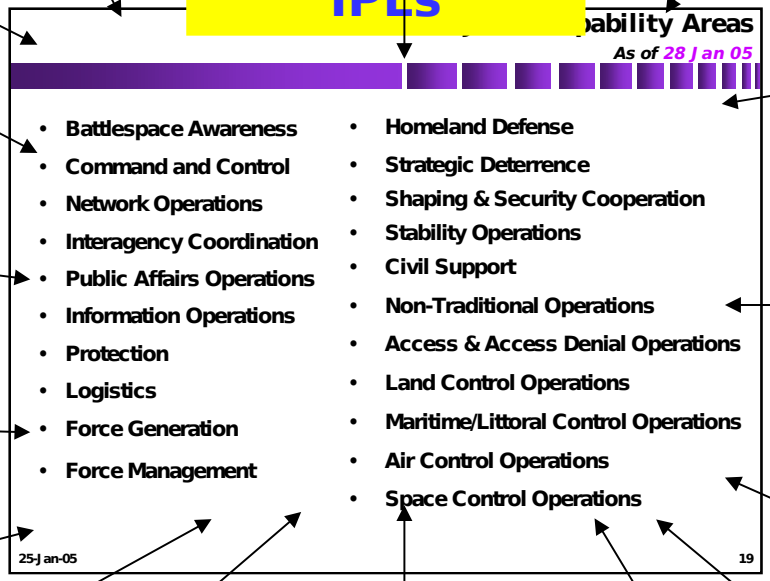
MCO JOC

Navy "Sea Power 21" Framework

Air Force Master Capabilities List (v 5.4)

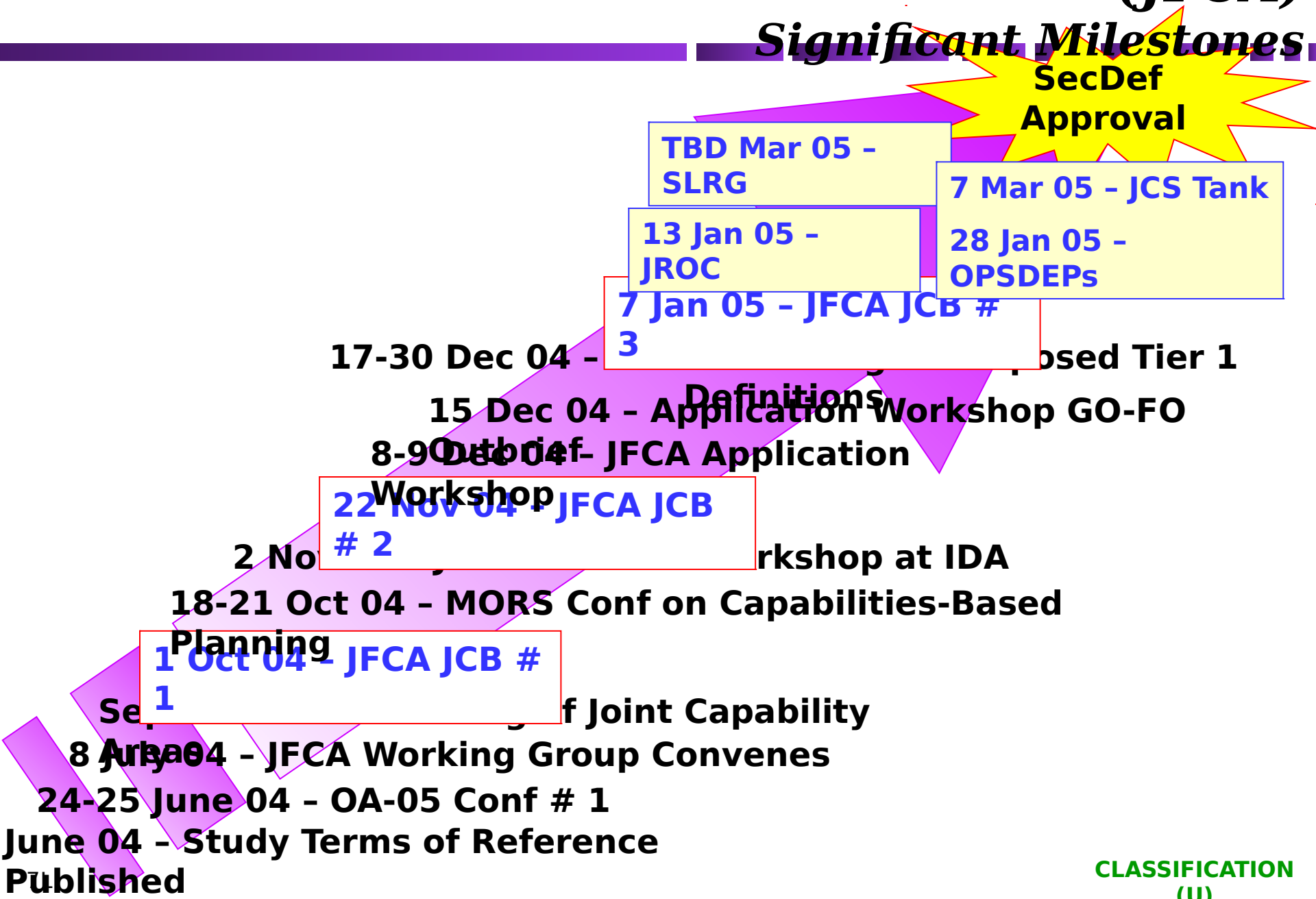
OSD (PA&E) "Group 2 Study"

JFCOM J9 "Consolidated Capabilities Key"



Joint Force Capabilities Assessment Study (JFCA)

Significant Milestones


SecDef Approval
TBD Mar 05 – SLRG
7 Mar 05 – JCS Tank
13 Jan 05 – JROC
28 Jan 05 – OPSDEPs
7 Jan 05 – JFCA JCB # 3
17-30 Dec 04 – osed Tier 1 Definitions
15 Dec 04 – Application Workshop GO-FO
8-9 Dec 04 – JFCA Application Workshop
22 Nov 04 – JFCA JCB # 2
2 No rkshop at IDA
18-21 Oct 04 – MORS Conf on Capabilities-Based Planning
1 Oct 04 – JFCA JCB # 1
Se f Joint Capability Area
8 July 04 – JFCA Working Group Convenes
24-25 June 04 – OA-05 Conf # 1
June 04 – Study Terms of Reference Published

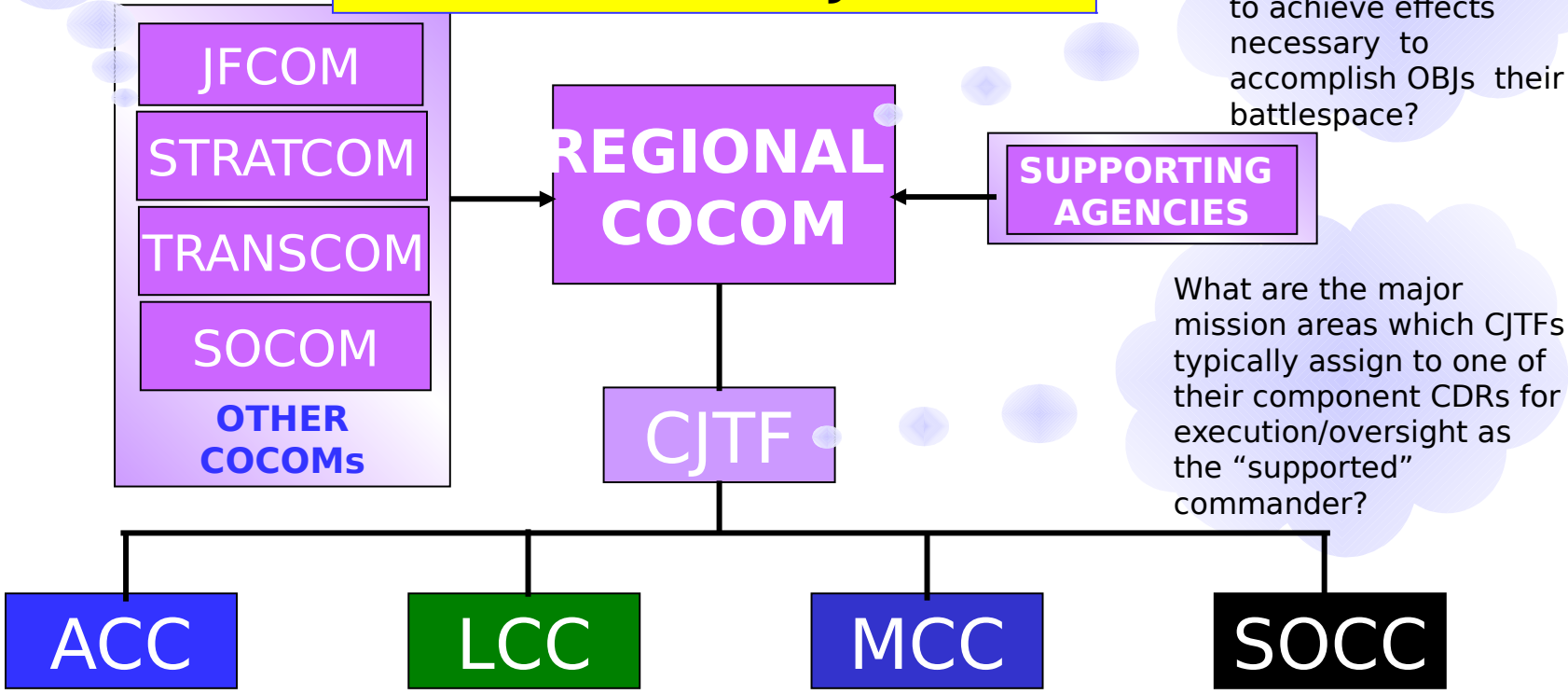
What is the right level to define capabilities?

Identifying the Customer Base

What warfighting capabilities do other COCOMs deliver to the Regional COCOMs to execute their warfights?

Joint Capability Areas are those capability areas typically *received, managed, delegated, and/or executed* at the CJTF level

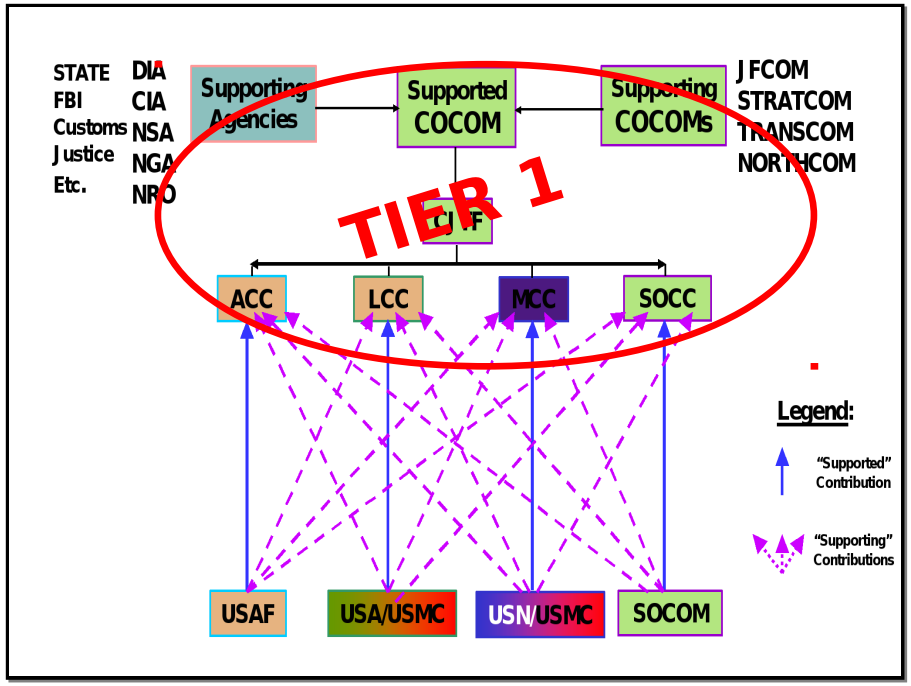
What are the warfighting capabilities required by COCOMs in order to achieve effects necessary to accomplish OBJs their battlespace?



What are the major mission areas which CJTFs typically assign to one of their component CDRs for execution/oversight as the "supported" commander?

Capabilities should be appropriately 'sized' like those missions typically apportioned/assigned to a component commander to serve as a 'supported commander'

A Construct for Joint Capability Areas
Tier 1

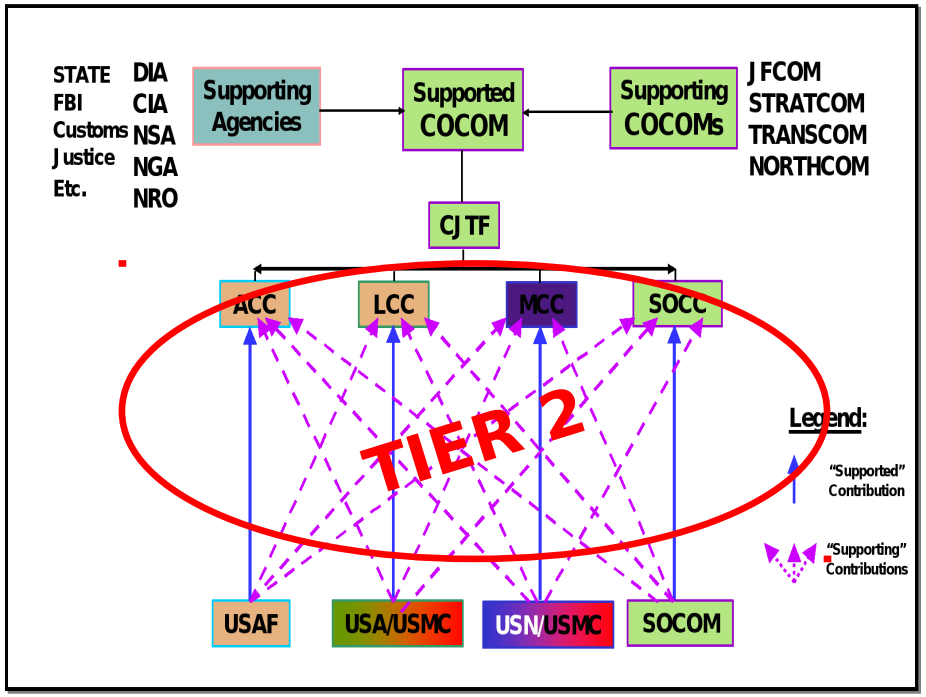


Tier 1 Joint Capability Areas are **collections of similar capabilities grouped at a high level** in order to support decision making, capability delegation, and analysis.

Joint Capability Areas can be generated through any one of the following four sources:

1. **Capability Areas** generated and provided to **a regional COCOM by a supporting COCOM, Agency, or Service**
2. **Capability Areas** delegated by **a CJTF to one of his component commanders for execution as the 'supported commander'**
3. **Capability Areas** provided through **a Regional COCOM to a CJTF** for execution by **one of the JTF staff principals in order to deliver specific functional capability across all the components of the JTF**
4. **Capability Areas** identified by senior leaders **for Tier 1 visibility**

A Construct for Joint Capability Areas
Tier 2



Tier 2 Joint Capability Areas capture functional and operational detail that translate to CJTF-level operations/ missions (operationally oriented capability areas) or identify lower level activities (functionally oriented capability areas).

Tier 2 Joint Capability Areas:

- Scope, bound, clarify and better define **the intended mission set of the Tier 1 capability category**
- Prevent duplication **between high-level categories**
- Are not Service or platform specific
- **Strive to** link to existing Service capability frameworks
- **Are** subject to periodic review and refinement

Tier 1 Joint Capability Areas

As of 7 Mar 05

- Joint Battlespace Awareness
- Joint Command and Control
- Joint Network Operations
- Joint Interagency Coordination
- Joint Public Affairs Operations
- Joint Information Operations
- Joint Protection
- Joint Logistics
- Joint Force Generation
- Joint Force Management
- Joint Homeland Defense
- Joint Strategic Deterrence
- Joint Shaping & Security Cooperation
- Joint Stability Operations
- Joint Civil Support
- Joint Non-Traditional Operations
- Joint Access & Access Denial Opns
- Joint Land Control Operations
- Joint Maritime/Littoral Control Opns
- Joint Air Control Operations
- Joint Space Control Operations

Tier 1 & Tier 2 Joint Capability Areas

As of 7 Mar 05

- **Joint Battlespace Awareness**
  Collection & Monitoring (Enemy, Neutral, Friendly), Exploitation and Analysis; Modeling, Simulation, and Forecasting; Knowledge Management
- **Joint Command and Control**
  Leadership, Decision Making, Situational Understanding/ Common Operational Picture, COA/Plan Development, Orders Dissemination, Collaboration, Liaison
- **Joint Network Operations**
  Physical-Transport, Services, Info Assurance, Knowledge Sharing, and Applications
- **Joint Interagency Coordination**
  Interagency Cooperation Activities, Info Mgmt in Interagency Processes, Non-Governmental/Private Volunteer Organization Integration
- **Joint Public Affairs Operations**
  Public Affairs, Domestic & Foreign Public Information, Public Diplomacy, Media Relations, Internal Information, Combined/Joint Information Bureaus, Rapid Response to Misinformation, Counter-Propaganda
- **Joint Information Operations**
  OPSEC, Computer Network Ops (CND, CNA), PSYOP, Military Deception, Electronic Warfare
- **Joint Protection**
  Protect Personnel & Physical Assets, Antiterrorism, Noncombatant Evacuation Ops, Personnel Recovery, Internally Displaced Persons Mgmt, Enemy Prisoner of War Mgmt, WMD Defense
- **Joint Logistics**
  Joint Deployment/Rapid Distribution, Agile Sustainment, Operational Engineering, Multinational Logistics, Force Health Protection, Logistics Information Fusion, Joint Theater Logistics Management
- **Joint Force Generation**
  Organizing, Training (Individual & Collective), Equipping, Education, Recruiting, Manpower, Administration, Infrastructure Management
- **Joint Force Management**
  Global Posture, Command Relationships, Global Visibility, Global Force Management, Adaptive Planning, Mission Rehearsal

Tier 1 & Tier 2 Joint Capability Areas

As of 7 Mar 05

- **Joint Homeland Defense**
  Security of the Mobilized Force, Bases, Reach-back Infrastructure, National Infrastructure, Continuity of Operations, Securing Domestic Approaches & Territory, Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP), Population Protection, Homeland Air & Missile Defense
- **Joint Strategic Deterrence**
  Overseas Presence, Force Projection, Global Strike
- **Joint Shaping & Security Cooperation**
  DoD Support to Nonproliferation, Security Assistance, Theater Security Cooperation, Inducements
- **Joint Stability Operations**
  Peace Operations, Security, Humanitarian Assistance, Foreign CM, Civil Affairs, Reconstruction, Transition
- **Joint Civil Support**
  Military Assistance to Civil Authorities (Military Support to Civil Law Enforcement Activities (MSCLEA) & Military Assistance to Civil Disturbances (MACDIS)), Consequence Management (Domestic), Counter-Drug Operations, Continuity of Government
- **Joint Non-Traditional Operations**
  Unconventional Warfare, Direct Action, Counterterrorism, Counterproliferation of WMD, Foreign Internal Defense, Special Recon
- **Joint Access & Access-denial Operations**
  Operational Access, Forcible Entry, LOC Protection, Freedom of Navigation, Basing, Seabasing, Blockade, Quarantine
- **Joint Land Control Operations**
  Offensive Land Ops, Defensive Land Ops, Retrograde Land Ops, Operational Mobility, Control Territory, Populations, and Resources
- **Joint Maritime/Littoral Control Operations**
  Surface Warfare, Undersea Warfare, Maritime Interdiction Operations
- **Joint Air Control Operations**
  OCA, DCA, SEAD, Strategic Attack, Theater Air & Missile Defense, Force & Supply Interdiction, Airspace Control
- **Joint Space Control**

Positive Feedback on JFCA Study Output

In their current form, the 21 Tier 1 Joint Capability Areas (with working definitions):

- Provide adequate coverage of the Defense Strategy, the four strategic challenges, and current COCOM UCP missions
- Provide a communication lexicon for discussions with senior leadership
- Are sufficient to frame future National strategic documents (e.g. SPG)
- Are already being incorporated into Defense Planning Scenarios (DPS) as an interim alternative to force tables
- Provide the beginnings of a structure to facilitate linking joint warfighting requirements with joint/Service resources
- Provide a common baseline to relate roadmaps to operational needs
- Support current and future JOC/JIC/JFC development

Provide an acceptable starting point for further refinement of r 1 and continued development of Tier 2 in the capabilities lexic

Constructive Feedback on JFCA Study Output

- **Significant effort still required to vet Tier 1 terms and definitions through the formal joint doctrine review process**
- **Tier 2 needs additional review and needs to be hierarchical rather than illustrative**
- **Many of the terms in Tier 2 are undefined or have definitions which are currently evolving**

Joint Capability Areas (JCAs) vs. JCIDS

- **Complementary vice Competing**
- **Both will continue to evolve**
- **As JCAs evolve, the process may cause us to look at how well our current FCBs address our needs**
- **No intent to end up with 21 Functional Capability Boards (FCBs)**
- **JCAs provide the common language to discuss/ describe the issues…JCIDS provides the process to identify/evaluate/manage potential solutions**

What's next for the Joint Capability Areas? Recommendations

- **SecDef Memo provides broad guidance for the scope and pace of implementation of the Joint Capability Areas following OA-05**
  - **Identifies the Joint Capability Areas as central to the Department's transition to Capabilities-Based Planning (CBP)**
  - **Designates CJCS (J7) as the post-OA-05 proponent for the management and continued development of the Joint Capability Areas**
  - **Designates the Joint Capability Areas as the high-level capabilities lexicon to be used by the COCOMs, Services, and OSD where appropriate**

Joint Capability Areas
The Way Ahead

- Joint J7/J8 effort enroute to a Comment Resolution Conference (CRC) in late April
- Goals of CRC would be to:
  - Come to consensus on definitions for Tier 1
  - Refine/restructure Tier 2
  - Gain consensus on definitions for Tier 2 terms
  - Provide linkage to Universal Joint Task List (UJTL)
- Following CRC, J7 would become primary Joint Staff proponent for Joint Capability Areas

BACK-UP

Tier 1 JCA Working Definitions

- Joint Battlespace Awareness: Knowledge and understanding of the operational area's environment, factors, and conditions, to include the status of friendly and adversary forces, neutrals and noncombatants, weather and terrain, that enables timely, relevant, comprehensive, and accurate assessments, in order to successfully apply combat power, protect the force, and/or complete the mission. (JP 2-01) _
- Joint Command & Control: The exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned and attached forces in the accomplishment of the mission. A commander performs command and control functions through an arrangement of personnel, equipment, communications, facilities, and procedures to plan, direct, coordinate, and control forces and operations in the accomplishment of the mission. (C2 JFC)
- Joint Network Operations: The exploitation of all human and technical elements of the joint force by fully integrating collection capabilities, awareness, knowledge, experience, and decision making to achieve a high level of agility and effectiveness in dispersed, decentralized, dynamic and uncertain operational environments. (NC JFC)
- Joint Interagency Coordination: Within the context of the Department of Defense involvement, the coordination that occurs among elements of the Department of Defense, and engaged U.S. Government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and regional and international organizations

Tier 1 JCA Working Definitions

- Joint Public Affairs Operations: Provides the Joint Force Commander with the ability to control the appropriate and timely release of factual public information, command information, and community relations activities consistent with Department of Defense policy and in support of the Joint Force Commander's operational objectives. (Derived from JP 1-02 and JP 3-61)
- Joint Information Operations: Actions taken to affect adversary information and information systems while defending one's own information and information systems. (JP 1-02)
- Joint Protection: The process, set of activities, or utilization of capabilities by which the Joint Force protects personnel (combatant/non-combatant), physical assets, and information of the United States, allies and friends, required to ensure fighting potential can be applied at the decisive time and place against the full spectrum of threats. The Joint Force will achieve this through the tailored selection and application of multi-layered, active and passive, lethal and non-lethal, offensive and defensive measures, within the air, land, sea, space and cyberspace domains, across the range of military operations, based on assessment of acceptable level of risk (Protect JFC)
- Joint Logistics: The capability to build effective, responsive, and efficient capacity into the deployment and sustainment pipeline; exercise control over the pipeline from end to end; and provide certainty to the supported joint force commander that forces, equipment, sustainment, and support will

Tier 1 JCA Working Definitions

- Joint Force Generation: Force Generation provides the Joint Force Commander with the ability to take the desired operational capability of the National Military Strategy through a phased process to translate organizational concepts based on technologies, material, manpower requirements, and limited resources into combat capability. Force generation includes recruiting, training (individual & collective), educating and retaining highly qualified people in the Active and Reserve components, as well as within the DOD civilian workforce. The force generation development process interfaces and interacts with the Joint Strategic Planning System to plan, program, acquire, maintain, repair and recapitalize equipment and infrastructure to maintain readiness. (Modified from NMS, 2004)
- Joint Force Management: The process involving prioritization of requirements against available capabilities. Force Management includes aligning force apportionment, assignment, and allocation methodologies in support of the Defense Strategy and joint force availability requirements. (Derived from Draft of the Forces For 2005 GFM document)
- Joint Homeland Defense: The protection of U.S. territory, sovereignty, domestic population and critical infrastructure against internal threats and aggression. (JP 3-26)
- Joint Strategic Deterrence: The prevention of aggression or coercion threatening vital US interests by affecting the adversary's decision calculus based on his perception of the costs and benefits of a course of action and the consequences of restraint. (Derived from SD JOC and JP 1-02)

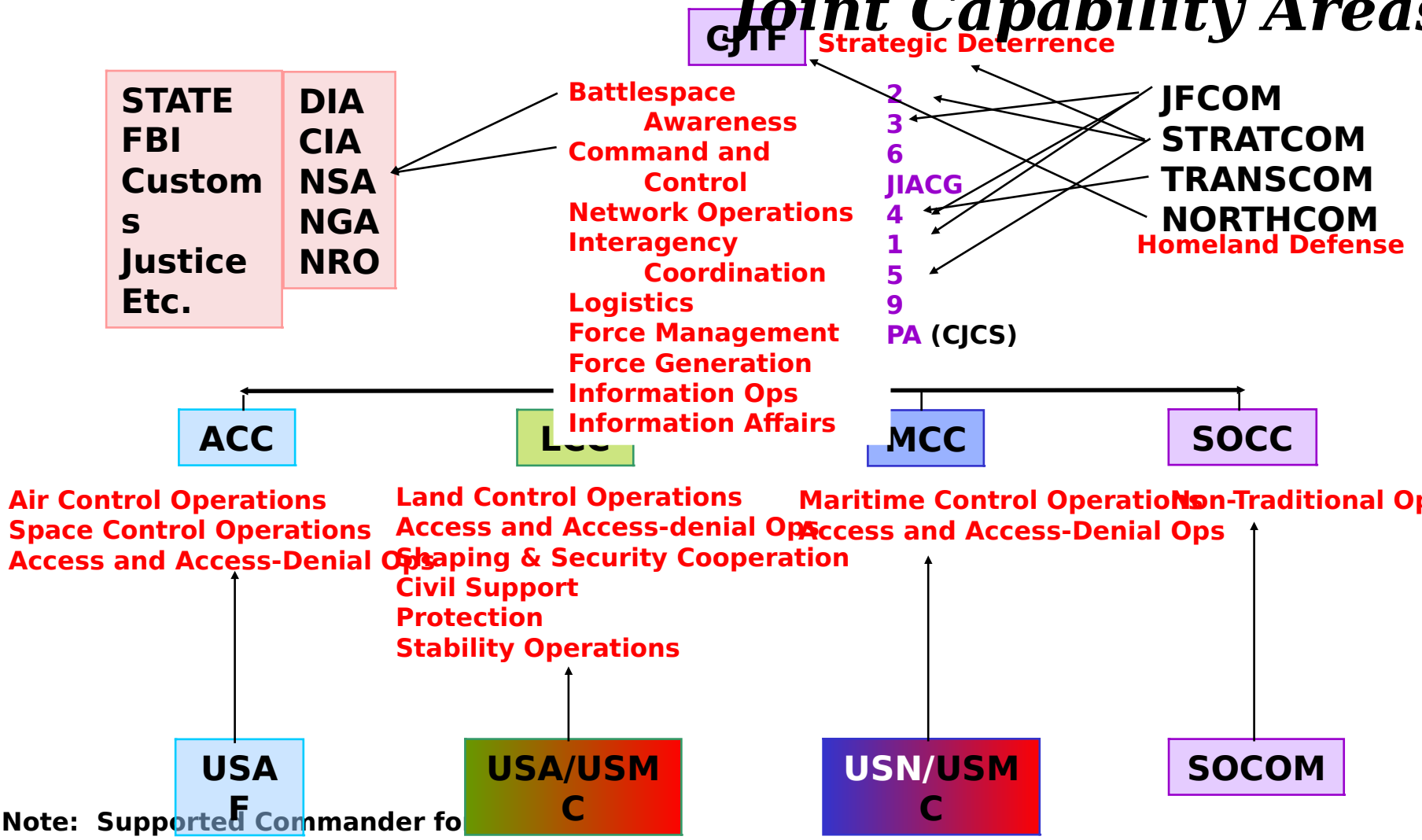
Tier 1 JCA Working Definitions

- **Joint Shaping & Security Cooperation:** DOD, Interagency and multi-agency operations – inclusive of normal and routine military activities – performed to dissuade or deter potential adversaries and to assure or solidify relationships with friends and allies. They are executed continuously with the intent to enhance international legitimacy and gain multinational cooperation in support of defined military objectives and national goals. They are designed to assure success by shaping perceptions and influencing behavior of both adversaries and allies. Shaping and Security Cooperation activities must adapt to a particular theater environment and may be executed in one theater in order to achieve effects in another. (3 Jan 05 OPSDEPs TANK on "Standardizing Campaign Phases and Terminology")
- **Joint Stability Operations:** Multi-agency operations that involve all instruments of national and multinational action, including the international humanitarian and reconstruction community to support major conventional combat operations if necessary; establish security; facilitate reconciliation among local or regional adversaries; establish the political, social, and economic architecture; and facilitate the transition to legitimate local governance. (Stability JOC)
- **Joint Civil Support:** Department of Defense support to U.S. civil authorities for domestic emergencies, and for designated law enforcement and other activities. (Derived from draft JP 3-26)
- **Joint Non-Traditional Operations:** Operations conducted in hostile, denied, or politically sensitive environments to achieve military, diplomatic, informational, and/or economic objectives employing military capabilities for which there is no broad conventional force requirement. These operations often provide the JFC with covert, clandestine, or low visibility capabilities that are applicable across the range of military operations. They can be conducted independently or in conjunction with operations of conventional forces or other government agencies and may include

Tier 1 JCA Working Definitions

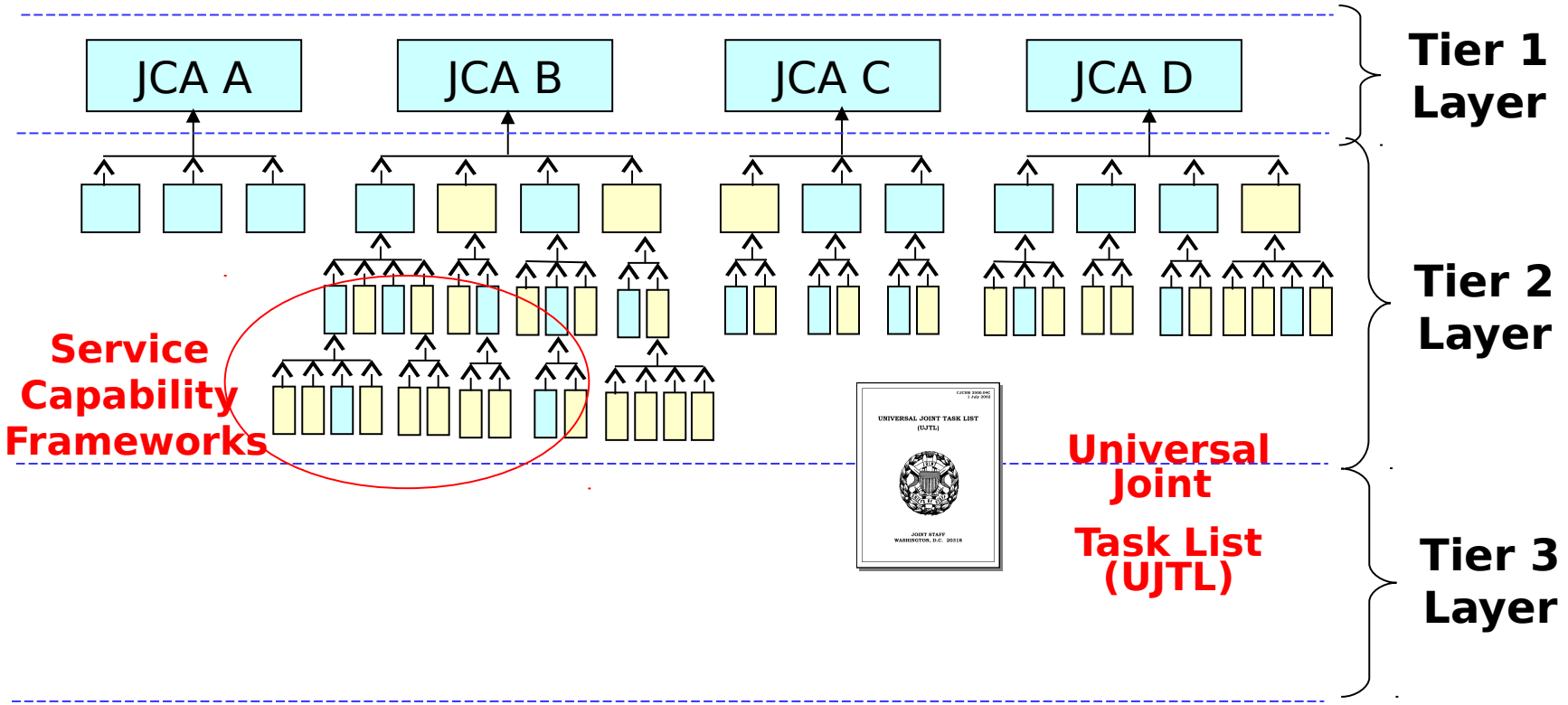
- **Joint Access & Access Denial Operations:** A joint military operation conducted across all domains, unopposed or against armed opposition, to gain entry into the territory of an adversary or to seize and control necessary battlespace as rapidly as possible. Provides the JFC with freedom of action that translates into the ability to conduct follow-on operations, or the protection of key assets. (Derived from JFEO JIC)
- **Joint Land Control Operations:** The employment of forces, across all domains, to achieve military objectives on land. Such operations may include engagement and maneuver to achieve the desired effects, such as destruction of opposing forces, securing key terrain, control of vital lines of communications, and establishment of local military superiority. (Modified from JP 1-02)
- **Joint Maritime/Littoral Control Operations:** The employment of forces, across all domains, to achieve military objectives in vital sea areas. Such operations may include destruction of enemy naval and coastal forces, control of maritime commerce, amphibious operations, control of vital sea lanes, and establishment of local military superiority in areas of sea/littoral operations. (Modified from JP 1-02)
- **Joint Air Control Operations:** The employment of forces, across all domains, to achieve military objectives in vital airspace areas. Such operations may include destruction of enemy air and surface-to-air forces, interdiction of enemy air operations, control of vital air space, and the establishment of local military superiority in areas of air operations. (Modified from JP 1-02)
- **Joint Space Control Operations:** The employment of forces, across all domains, to achieve military objectives to ensure freedom of action in space for the U.S. and its allies and, when directed, deny an adversary freedom of action in space. (Modified from JP 1-02)

Supporting COCOM Contributions to Selected Joint Capability Areas



Note: Supported Commander for Access and Access-Denial Operations may be Maritime, Ground or Air/Space Component; Phase dependent

Defining the Tier 2 Layer
A longer term effort



JCA A — Current Tier 1 Joint Capability Area

Current Tier 2 Joint Capability Areas

Tier 2 Joint Capability Areas yet to be identified

Where we are now

Work still to be done

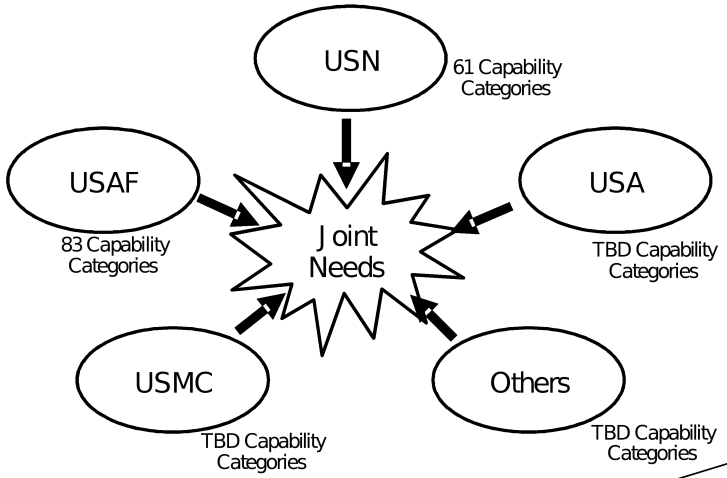
The Problem Today

If you want to answer…

- **What? How Much? When? Then…**

At the Department level, you need to:

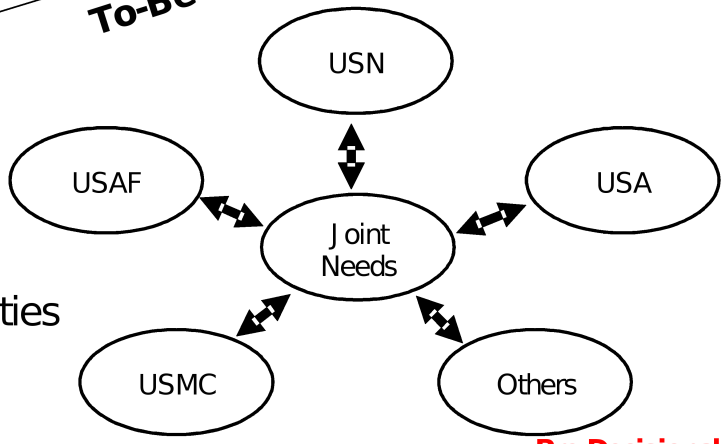
- **Elevate the discussion above the platform and "single solution" level**
- **Communicate consistently, with a shared vision and common language**
- **Have a single set of facts and assumptions to guide analysis and decisions**



- Currently no linkage to commonly defined Joint capabilities
- Difficult to do cross-Service capability trades
- Services define Joint capability needs

As-Is

To-Be



- Joint community defines Joint needs
- Allows Services to map to Joint capabilities
- Facilitates analysis by capability

Pre-Decisional

What Needs To Be Done

- Reach a common definition of "capability" and associated terms
- Identify capability categories (functional and operational)
- Develop a hierarchy of capability categories that support:
  - Cross Service trades
  - Strategy guidance articulation
  - Inclusion of operational and support capabilities
  - Gap analyses and evaluation of program contributions to the capability
  - Assessment of program execution
- Develop a common capabilities planning and programming framework
- Foster a "capabilities culture" that considers diverse options in tandem with initiatives; integrates risk; considers near and far term needs; is fiscally responsible

Pre-Decisional

Terminology Lexicon J7

- **Capability:** The ability to achieve a desired effect under specified standards and conditions through combinations of means and ways to perform a set of tasks
- **Task:** An action or activity (derived from an analysis of the mission and concept of operations) assigned to an individual or organization to provide a capability
- **Standard:** Quantitative or qualitative measures for [specifying] the levels of performance of a task
- **Condition:** Variable of the operational environment including scenario that affects task performance
- **CONOPS:** The overall picture and broad flow of tasks assigned to subordinates/supporting entities within a plan by which a commander maps capabilities to effects to accomplish the mission for a specific scenario
- **Effect:** A change to a condition, behavior, or degree of freedom
- **Endstate:** The set of conditions, behaviors, and freedoms that defines achievement of the commander's mission
- **Mission:** The purpose (objectives and endstate) and tasks assigned to a commander
- **Measure:** Provides the basis for describing varying levels of task performance.
- **Domain:** A sphere of activity, concern, or function throughout which a common set of rules operate *or* are suspended

The need for a single Capability Category Framework …

Common structure for articulating joint capabilities

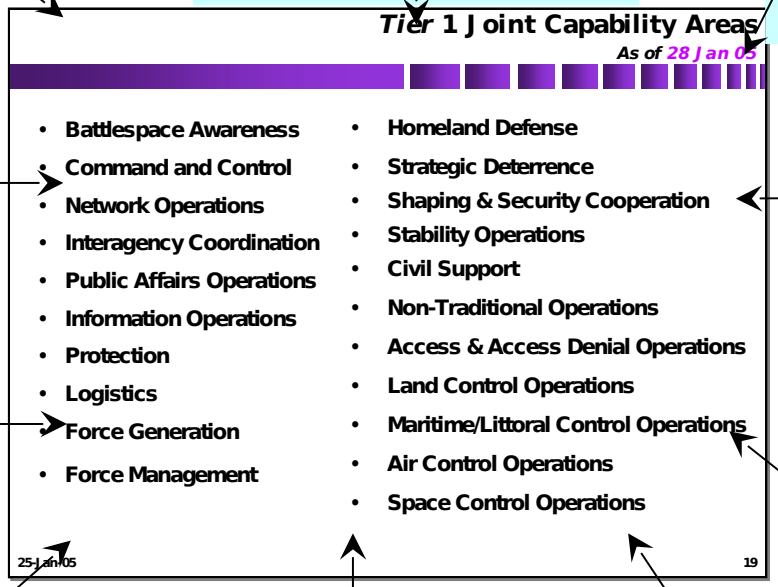
Facilitates analysis by capability

High-level framework for capability assessments and trade-off analyses

Support senior-leader decision making on capability resourcing

Facilitates categorizing COCOM Integrated Priority Lists (IPLs)

Allows Services to map to a higher, Joint structure



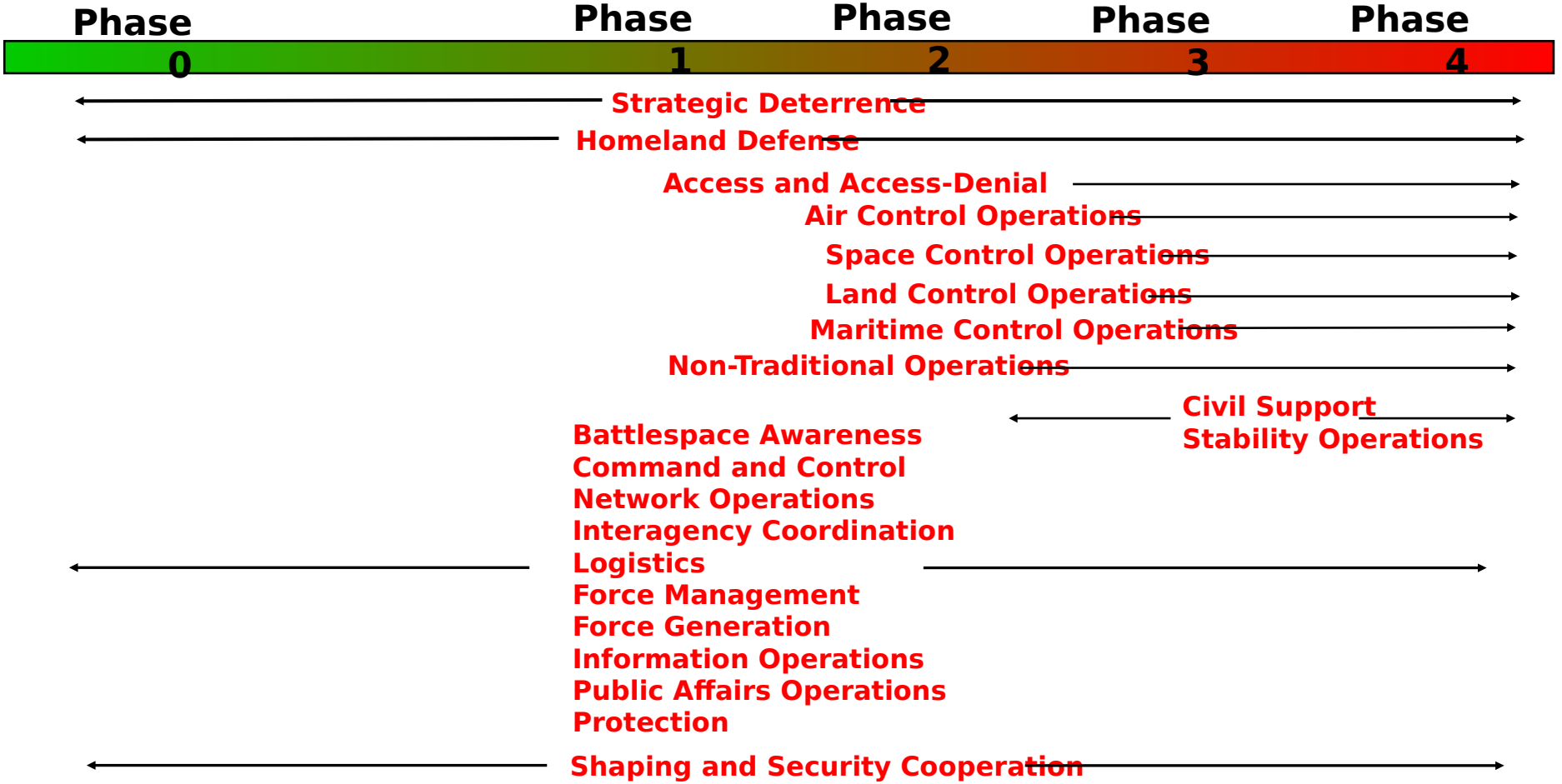
Functional categories facilitate organization of management and enterprise capabilities

Functional categories focus on how military activities are enabled, while operational categories focus on military activities

Operational categories facilitate translating COCOM needs into capabilities

Op provide basis for conducting cross-Service trade analysis

oint Capabilities across the Phases of Conflict

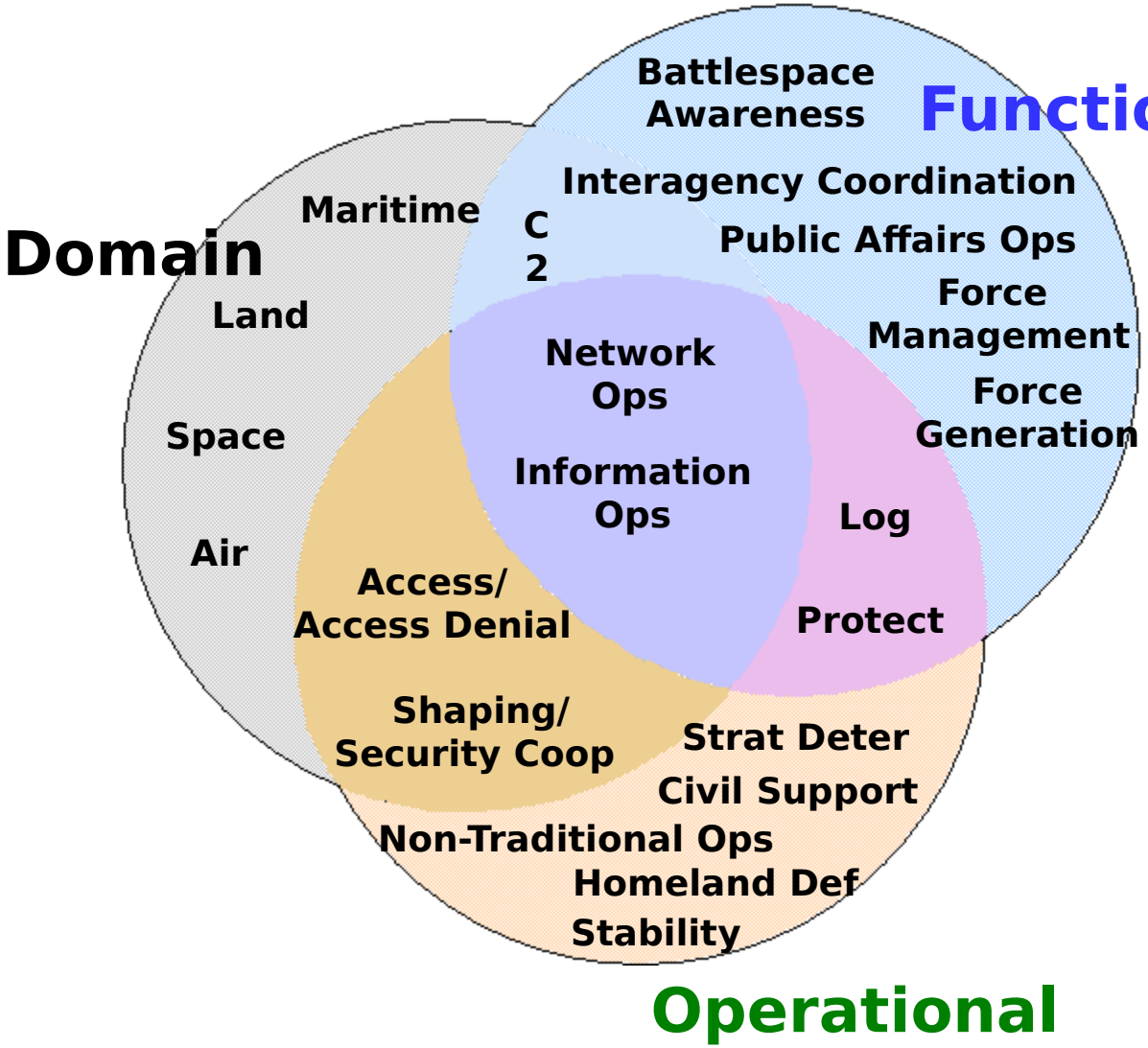


Overheard at the Oct 04 CBP MORS Conference…

A single capability category framework could:

- **Provide opportunities for COCOMs to discuss capability issues with the SecDef**
- **Provide a framework for senior leaders to provide guidance on strategic priorities and where they're willing for COCOMs to assume risk**
- **Facilitate balancing decisions/risk across capability areas**
- **Facilitate decisions on individual platforms and systems within a capabilities context**
- **Provide a "supported/supporting" commander capability context where *capability providers* and *capability employers* can see:**
  - **Where do I fit in?**
  - **What do I owe to the various categories as a "supporting" stakeholder?**
  - **Who owes me something as a "supported" stakeholder?**
- **Provide a *capability area context* with a top-down perspective**

Joint Capability Areas Through Operational/Functional/Domain-Specific Views



21 Joint Capability Areas Mapped to the Defense Strategy

Defend the United States

Homeland Defense
Civil Support

Southwest Asia
Northeast Asia
E. Asian Littora
Europe

Deter Forward in 4 Critical Regions

Strategic Deterrence
Shaping & Security Cooperation

Swiftly Defeat the Efforts 1

Swiftly Defeat the Efforts 2

Win Decisively

Access & Access-Denial Operations
Air Control Operations
Space Control Operations
Maritime/Littoral Operations
Land Control Operations
Non-Traditional Operations
Information Operations
Stability Operations

Battlespace Awareness
Command & Control
Network Operations
Logistics
Protection
Force Management
Force Generation
Interagency Coordination
Public Affairs Operations

Joint Capability Areas Mapped to the 4 Strategic Challenges

Higher
Irregular
Catastrophic
Paralyze our power: Acquisition, possession and possible employment of WMD or methods
Likelihood: very high; strategy of the weak
Vulnerability: moderate, if not effectively
Likelihood: moderate and increasing
Lower
Higher
Traditional
Disruptive
Challenge our power: States employing legacy and advanced military capabilities and recognizable military forces, in long-established, well-known
Likelihood: decreasing (absent preemption) due to historic
Vulnerability: low, only if transformation is balanced
Likelihood: low, but time works against U.S.
Vulnerability: unknown; strategic surprise puts U.S. security at risk
Lower
LIKELIHOOD
VULNERABILITY

Stability Operations

Shaping & Security Cooperation
Battlespace Awareness
Command and Control
Network Operations
Interagency Coordination
Public Affairs Operations
Information Operations
Protection
Logistics
Non-Traditional Operations
Space Control Operations

Homeland Defense
Civil Support

Land Control Operations
Air Control Operations
Access & Access Denial Operations
Maritime & Littoral Control

Force Generation | **Force Management** | **Strategic Deterrence**

Joint Capability Areas Mapped to Current Joint Operating Concepts

Homeland Security

Homeland Defense
Civil Support

Strategic Deterrence

Strategic Deterrence
Shaping & Security Cooperation

Stability Operations

Stability Operations

Major Combat Operations

Access & Access Denial Operations
Space Control Operations
Air Control Operations
Maritime/Littoral Control Operations
Land Control Operations
Non-Traditional Operations
Information Operations
Stability Operations

Joint Capability Areas Mapped to Current & Working Joint Functional Concepts

Battlespace Awareness
Battlespace Awareness

Joint Command & Control
Command & Control
Interagency Coordination
Public Affairs Operations

Focused Logistics
Logistics

Protection
Protection
Civil Support

Force Management
Force Management

Force Application
Strategic Deterrence
Shaping & Security Cooperation
Homeland Defense
Access & Access Denial Operations
Air Control Operations
Space Control Operations
Maritime/Littoral Control Operations
Land Control Operations
Non-Traditional Operations
Information Operations
Stability Operations

Training
Force Generation

Net-Centric Environment
Network Operations

Current & Working Joint Integrating Concepts Mapped to Joint Capability Areas

Strategic Deterrence
Global Strike

Maritime/Littoral Control Operations
Joint Undersea Superiority

Access & Access Denial Operations
Joint Forcible Entry
Seabasing

Homeland Defense & Air/Land/ Maritime/Littoral Control Operations
Integrated Air & Missile Defense

Relationship of key terms…